

towns in North Dakota, got its start when the railroad stretched throughout the State. The post office was established in June 17, 1903, and Garrison was organized into a city on March 20, 1916. In its early years, Garrison was known as a town "bustin' at the seams" with gun carrying rascals.

Today, Garrison is a magnet for sports fisherman who venture to tap into the abundance of walleye prevalent in Lake Sakakawea. Garrison is the host for the North Dakota's Governor's Cup Walleye Tournament that attracts hundreds of serious sports enthusiasts from across the country.

For those who call Garrison home, it is a comfortable place to live, work, and play. It is certainly true, as its residents say, that it is "a town worth knowing from the start." The people of Garrison are enthusiastic about their community and the quality of life it offers. The community has a wonderful centennial weekend planned that includes an all school reunion, parade, pitch fork fondue, street dance, fireworks, games, and much more.

Mr. President, I ask the Senate to join me in congratulating Garrison, ND, and its residents on their first 100 years and in wishing them well through the next century. By honoring Garrison and all the other historic small towns of North Dakota, we keep the great pioneering frontier spirit alive for future generations. It is places such as Garrison that have helped to shape this country into what it is today, which is why this fine community is deserving of our recognition.

Garrison has a proud past and a bright future.●

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF ALSEN, NORTH DAKOTA

● Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I rise today to honor a community in North Dakota that is celebrating its 100th anniversary. On July 2, 2005, the residents of Alsen, ND, will celebrate their community's history and founding.

Alsen is a small town in the northeastern part of North Dakota with a population of 68. Despite its size, Alsen holds an important place in North Dakota's history. In August 1905, this Soo Line Railroad townsite was founded. Originally named Storlie when it was established on April 6, 1899, the township was named after Halvor Storlie, who was the county clerk and postmaster. On August 31, 1905, officials of the Tri-State Land Co. plotted a town site in another area of Storlie Township, and named it Alsen for the local settlers, who had come from Alsen Island off of the coast of Denmark. The village of Alsen was incorporated in 1920 and reached its peak population of 358 in 1930.

Alsen's citizens are very proud of the Alsen Farmers' Elevator, the Swiss Mennonite Church, and the Alsen Post Office.

Mr. President, I ask the Senate to join me in congratulating Alsen, ND,

and its residents on their first 100 years and in wishing them well through the next century. By honoring Alsen and all the other historic small towns of North Dakota, we keep the great tradition of the pioneering frontier spirit alive for future generations. It is places such as Alsen that have helped to shape this country into what it is today, which is why Alsen is deserving of our recognition.

Alsen has a proud past and a bright future.●

HIGHLAND HIGH SCHOOL WE THE PEOPLE COMPETITION

● Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, it is with great pleasure that I rise before you today to commend the hard work and dedicated spirit of the students from Highland High School in Albuquerque, NM. These fine students competed in the National Finals of the We the People: The Citizens and the Constitution contest in Washington DC, from April 30-May 2, 2005 against more than 1,200 students from across the United States.

The We the People competition is a national tournament designed to forge a strong understanding of the U.S. government in the minds and hearts of our future leaders. Students compete to demonstrate their knowledge, not simply of how the government works, but of why it works, and how it is best able to provide for the protection of its people and their natural liberties.

Programs such as this help to ignite the noble flame of civic duty and democratic spirit in the souls of our young people, and it is with great pride that I wish to commend the students of Highland High School for their placing in the top 10 of the Nation and received an honorable mention. These fine students and their teachers have demonstrated to everyone that the spirit of our founding fathers is alive and well today.

I would like to congratulate Chad Adcox, Joseph Baca, Sarah Bellacicco, Hannah Doran, Katye Ellison, David Estrada, Stephen Ford, Elizabeth Jackson, Mia Kimmelman, Paul Kruchoski, Graceila Lopez, Joshua McComas, Samuel Montoya, Samantha Morris, Ngoc-Giao Nguyen, Maria Osornio, Martha Ramirez, Leon Richter-Freund, Julie Russell, Benjamin Trent and teachers Steve Seth and Bob Coffee.

May Albuquerque, and New Mexico as a whole, continue to produce such fine examples for the youth of America, and may they use the knowledge and experience they gained with this program to help lead us all into the next generation of American freedom, prosperity, and honor.●

HONORING THE COMMUNITY OF ARLINGTON, SOUTH DAKOTA

● Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, today I wish to honor and publicly recognize the 125th anniversary of the founding of the city of Arlington, SD. On July

29, 2005, citizens of Arlington will celebrate their city's proud past and look forward to a promising future.

Located near the eastern border of South Dakota in Kingsbury County, Arlington is only 35 miles from the Minnesota line. Like many towns in South Dakota, Arlington got its start with help from the railroad in 1880. In fact, the town's original name, Nordlund, was given by the Dakota Central Railroad, inspired by the large number of Scandinavians who settled in the area. In 1884, however, the Western Town Lot Company objected and the county commissioner renamed the town Denver. That title was also short lived, as one year later, in 1885, the local post office insisted on again renaming the community. This time, the Dakota Central Railroad chose Arlington, and 120 years later, its name endures.

Arlington's spirited residents live in the midst of some of South Dakota's most fertile farmland, as this rural community is a dependable corn producer. Additionally, Arlington's 1,000 residents have come to count on The Sun, founded in 1885, for quality and accurate reporting on local events.

In the twelve and a half decades since its founding, Arlington has proven its ability to flourish and serve farmers and ranchers throughout the region. Arlington's proud residents celebrate its 125th anniversary on July 29, 2005, and it is with great pleasure that I share with my colleagues the achievements of this great community.●

HONORING THE TOWN OF WAUBAY, SOUTH DAKOTA

● Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, today I wish to publicly recognize the 125th anniversary of the founding of the city of Waubay, South Dakota. On July 2, 2005, Waubay citizens look back on their city's proud past and look forward to a promising future.

Platted on November 16, 1880, the community was first known as Station #50 until later that year, when crew members of the Milwaukee Railroad Company named it Blue Lake. It was not until 1885 that the town took on its current name of Waubay, meaning "Nesting place of the birds," given by the Sioux Indians. One hundred twenty five years later, Waubay thrives as the oldest city in Day County.

Waubay, like many South Dakota towns and communities, got its start with the help of the railroad. Although the rail tracks that pass through the town ran as far as Bristol and were ready for travel in 1880, the first train to ever pass through Waubay didn't arrive until May, 1881. A severe blizzard hit the region in October of 1880, and the snow and subsequent run-off in the spring rendered the rail line impassable.

The town, which was incorporated as a village in 1894 and as a city in 1920, grew rapidly in its early years. Station #50 began with only 50 residents, yet

Waubay swelled to a population of 1,007 in 1925; currently, about 625 South Dakotans live in the town. By the early 1900s, the community boasted a general store, a lumber yard, a corner drug store, a livery barn, a railroad depot, several coal sheds, the Waubay Clipper, The Advocate, a power company, several banks, a creamery, several grain elevators, a school, and many stores.

In May of 1890, the Waubay Clipper, owned by Charles W. Stafford and his son, published the paper's first issue. It was the only newspaper in town for two decades, until The Advocate began under the direction of Major Maynard in 1910. However, in December 1917, the Clipper purchased The Advocate and merged the two, again returning the Clipper's status as Waubay's sole news publication. Despite management turnover over the years, Waubay residents still rely on the Clipper for quality and accurate reporting on local events 115 years later.

Prior to 1910, most Waubay residents lacked the convenience of electricity. However, in 1884, officials partitioned the town into wards, which Roy Thompson used to his advantage in 1900 when he devised a lighting system utilizing windmill power. In 1910, Dr. Park Jenkins, a prominent Waubay resident, established an electricity plant in back of the Yellowstone Garage. Although the plant was quite successful during the early portion of the 20th century, the Ottertail Power Company ultimately became the primary service provider for Waubay, and still maintains that role to this day.

Waubay was home to South Dakota's State Board of Health in the early 1900s. Headed by Dr. Park Jenkins, who in 1913 was appointed Board Superintendent, the office employed 22 people at its peak. The board moved to Pierre, SD in 1933.

Today, Waubay is a multicultural community that includes many residents of Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate, as well as those of European descent. It is also home to Waubay National Wildlife Refuge, managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Waubay's location near several area lakes makes it a prime location for fishermen. Blue Dog State Fish Hatchery is just one mile north of Waubay, producing walleyes, northerns, perch, bass, bluegills, crappies, and trout.

In the twelve and a half decades since its founding, Waubay's innovative and resourceful residents have proven their ability to thrive as a community. It is with great pleasure that I share with my colleagues the admirable, pioneer spirit still present in these wonderful South Dakotans, as they celebrate Waubay's 125th anniversary on July 2, 2005.●

HONORING THE CITY OF EGAN, SOUTH DAKOTA

● Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, today I wish to honor and publicly recognize the town of Egan, South Dakota as it

celebrates its 125th anniversary on July 4, 2005. It is at this time that I would like to draw to my colleagues' attention the achievements and history of this charming town on the prairie. Egan stands as an enduring tribute to all those who had the courage to pursue their greatest dreams on the plains of South Dakota.

Egan is a small community nestled amongst the fertile farmland of southeastern South Dakota. It was founded in 1880 to service the Milwaukee Railroad as it made its way west through Dakota Territory. The town was first incorporated by Joe Enoe, Alfred Brown, and John Hobart. Rectangular in shape, Egan grew quickly and soon included seven square miles of Moody County, thereby encompassing a new mill on the Big Sioux River and the small village of Roscoe—which was, by the way, a different community than the Roscoe, SD that exists in Edmunds County today.

Roscoe had been started four years earlier, in 1876, when Decatur D. Bidwell chose the spot on the Big Sioux River for his new mill. Roscoe also served as a stopping point for the numerous travelers who used a nearby river crossing, one of the best fords for many miles. Soon the town of Roscoe boasted two restaurants, a store, a saloon, a newspaper, and the first courthouse in Moody County. However, due to Egan's increasing growth and popularity, in addition to the railroad's new sturdy and reliable bridges that phased out Roscoe's river crossing, all that remains of the pioneer village of Roscoe is a small pasture scattered with pieces of millstone.

The Baptist and Methodist Episcopal churches were the first to be built in the town of Egan. These two churches were constructed by all members of the community, regardless of faith or profession, in response to a promise made by Mr. Egan, the prominent railroad official for whom the city is named. Mr. Egan promised a church bell to the first church with a belfry equipped to receive it. The Baptist Church was the first completed, and therefore received the much-desired bell. While the bell now hangs in the tower of the Methodist Church, it is still used to call worshippers to services every Sunday morning.

Egan experienced a great deal of economic prosperity in the early twentieth century. In 1904, Egan boasted nearly seven hundred people and more than fifty prosperous business enterprises. These included a state bank, three hotels, two hardware stores, an implement house, four grain elevators, six general stores, a flourishing mill, two lumber yards, two doctors, a newspaper, a furniture store, and an opera house.

The curtailment of the railroad, better roads providing alternate routes that sidestepped Egan, and the rise of more modern methods of transportation fostered travel to larger towns in the state, thus making it more dif-

ficult for businesses in Egan to draw in customers. Nevertheless, technology and progress can never undermine the firm resolve and remarkable work ethic that is characteristic of the great people of this country's heartland. The vision of those individuals who had the courage to make a home for themselves on the plains of the Dakotas serves as inspiration to all those who believe in the honest pursuit of their dreams. On July 4, 2005, the 257 proud residents of Egan will celebrate their vibrant history and the legacy of the pioneer spirit with the 125th anniversary of the city's founding.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Williams: one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

REPORT OF THE CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO THE RISK OF NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION CRE- ATED BY THE ACCUMULATION OF WEAPONS-USABLE FISSION MATERIAL IN THE TERRITORY OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION— PM-13

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice to the *Federal Register* for publication, stating that the emergency declared with respect to the accumulation of a large volume of weapons-usable fission material in the territory of the Russian Federation is to continue beyond June 21, 2005. The most recent notice continuing this emergency was published in the *Federal Register* on June 18, 2004 (69 FR 34047).

It remains a major national security goal of the United States to ensure